



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio—Yellow fever at Rio, Santos, and interior towns.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 24, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you official report for the week ended May 13 :

There were 368 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 5, as compared with the foregoing week ; 23 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 5 ; 53 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 1 ; 7 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3 ; 14 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 6, and 45 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 14.

Information.—The cooler weather continues and an improvement in the general state of health is noticeable, especially as regards the decrease of yellow fever. We had, during the last few days, a copious rainfall, which vouchsafed to us a further improvement of the sanitary conditions.

What I could learn in regard to yellow fever in Santos, justifies the assertion that its ravages were severer there lately than heretofore. In the interior of the State of Sao Paulo, in the mountain city of Sao Carlos de Pinhal, the yellow fever epidemic continues to an astonishing and certainly unprecedented degree.

With the beginning of the cooler season there has been an increase of smallpox in the city of Sao Paulo. During the month of April the report of the hospital of isolation was as follows :

Diseases.	Remaining.	Entered.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Smallpox.....	28	63	27	23	41
Typus fever.....	9	2	6	1	4
Yellow fever.....		9	3	4	2
Diphtheria.....	1		1		

Since last report the following-named vessels have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: May 20, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York ; steamship *Tiger*, Norwegian, for Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

Acting Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you the official report for the week ended May 20.

There were 342 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 26, as compared with the foregoing week. Sixteen deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 7 ; 33 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 20 ; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 5 ; 1 death from whooping cough, none before ; 10 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 4, and 57 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 12.

There occurred during the week ended May 27, 386 deaths from all causes, 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 37 deaths from yellow fever, 7 deaths from beriberi, and 29 deaths from different fevers.

Although the better and more agreeable climatical conditions continue and the general state of health shows an improvement, the number of deaths remain about as before. In regard to yellow fever, the number of cases has diminished, but not the number of deaths, consequently the mortality is greater among those who fall sick late in the season.

From the report of the delegate of hygiene at Campos, I take some notices concerning the first three months of this year.

Campos is a city of the State of Rio de Janeiro, with about 40,000 inhabitants, and distant from the city of Rio de Janeiro about twelve hours, railway journey. It is the center of relatively considerable industry, of which that of sugar is the most important. The city is situated on the Parahyba, shortly above its mouth. Along its lower course the river often overflows and thereby transforms the country into marshes that become the seat of malaria. Also in Campos and its surroundings this sickness is very common. Of 314 deaths in the city, 62 were caused by malarial infection, of which 15 were *accessio pernicioso*, 7 *febris remittens typhoidea*, 6 *febris remittens biliosa*, and 6 *febris remittens palustris*.

In Campos some sporadic cases of yellow fever occurred spread by people coming from Rio de Janeiro.

In the surroundings of Campos, at Sao Gonçalo, the following happened: A man, returning from a voyage only a short time before, became ill, then 6 members of his family and 3 other persons became ill. Of these 9 persons 8 died. The physicians entertained the positive opinion that the sickness was yellow fever. From all experience yellow fever is not transportable from person to person, but if the germ finds favorable conditions to its development, then it may also produce a further infection. So it probably happened in the above-mentioned case. On the other hand, there are countries that from all experience have an immunity to yellow fever, where the conditions to its development do not exist. Such a locality is the city of Petropolis, in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro, the seat of the diplomatic world and the place of refuge for the better situated people of Rio. Single cases of yellow fever, spread from Rio, will be also observed, but never an epidemical extension. Vaccinations have not been executed at Campos, because the inhabitants oppose that prophylactical measure.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: May 27, barkentine *Doris*, American, for Baltimore. May 28, steamship *Bellena*, British, for New York; schooner *Roland*, German, for Port Eads. May 30, schooner *Brunhilde*, British, for New York; bark *Normandy*, American, for Portland.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Brisbane*.—Month of March, 1898. Population, 105,734. Total number of deaths, 118, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 11.

Sydney.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, 417,250. Total deaths, 434, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 10, and measles, 3.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 17. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2. No contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 18. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious disease.